

Information and Communication Technology තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය
Technology තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය Information and Communication Technology තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය Information and
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2026 අගෝස්තු
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තොරතුරු හා සන්නිවේදන තාක්ෂණය I, II
Information & Communication Technology I, II

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I, II

Unit Revising
Test 01

1. When referring to information and data, what is the key difference between the two?
 - (1) Information is processed data.
 - (2) Data is raw, unprocessed information.
 - (3) Both terms can be used interchangeably.
 - (4) Information is more valuable than data.
 - (5) None of the above
2. Which of the following statements best describes the concept of "big data"?
 - (1) Big data refers to a large quantity of information or data.
 - (2) It is a term used to describe data that is too large to be processed.
 - (3) Big data refers to complex and unstructured data sets.
 - (4) All of the above.
 - (5) None of the above
3. What is an example of qualitative data?
 - (1) The temperature recorded every hour for a week.
 - (2) The number of customers who visited a store each day.
 - (3) The responses to a survey question about personal preferences.
 - (4) The sales revenue generated by a company in a month.
 - (5) All of the above
4. What is the definition of data?
 - (1) Processed information
 - (2) Meaningful facts and figures
 - (3) Knowledge derived from experience
 - (4) Instructions for a computer
 - (5) A series of binary digits
5. Which of the following statements best describes information?
 - (1) Raw and unprocessed facts
 - (2) Data with meaning and context
 - (3) Random collection of numbers
 - (4) Instructions for a computer program
 - (5) A representation of physical objects
6. In which of the following scenarios is SaaS (Software as a Service) most commonly used?
 - (1) A company needs to store and manage large amounts of data
 - (2) A business wants to create and maintain its own web application
 - (3) An individual wants to run a virtual machine on a cloud server
 - (4) An organization needs access to email and collaboration tools
 - (5) A developer wants to deploy and manage their own software stack
 - (6)

7. What is the primary advantage of IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)?
- (1) Reduced hardware and maintenance costs
 - (2) High scalability and flexibility
 - (3) Rapid application development and deployment
 - (4) Easy integration with existing systems
 - (5) Centralized control and management
8. Which of the following is a disadvantage of PaaS (Platform as a Service)?
- (1) Limited customization options
 - (2) Higher upfront costs
 - (3) Complex management and administration
 - (4) Lack of control over infrastructure
 - (5) Incompatibility with legacy systems
9. In the context of mobile computing, which of the following best defines the term "roaming"?
- (1) Accessing the internet from a different location
 - (2) Switching between different mobile network providers
 - (3) Moving between different cellular network towers
 - (4) Transferring data between mobile devices
 - (5) Using a mobile device while traveling internationally
10. What is the primary advantage of mobile communication in terms of accessibility?
- (1) Wide coverage area
 - (2) High data transfer speeds
 - (3) Low power consumption
 - (4) Secure encryption protocols
 - (5) Real-time location tracking
11. Which of the following services is NOT typically provided by the internet?
- (1) Email communication
 - (2) Online gaming
 - (3) Social media platforms
 - (4) Video streaming
 - (5) Mobile network connectivity
12. In which year was the World Wide Web (WWW) invented?
- (1) 1985
 - (2) 1990
 - (3) 1995
 - (4) 2000
 - (5) 2005
13. What is the purpose of hypertext in the World Wide Web (WWW)?
- (1) To enable secure online transactions
 - (2) To organize and store web pages
 - (3) To facilitate efficient data transmission
 - (4) To create links between different web pages
 - (5) To provide a graphical user interface for browsing
14. Which of the following statements about data is true?
- (1) Data can only be stored in a physical format.
 - (2) Data is always meaningful and organized.
 - (3) Data is processed and analyzed to become information.
 - (4) Data is a result of human experiences.
 - (5) Data and information are interchangeable terms.
15. SaaS is commonly used for _____.
- (1) Managing and analyzing large datasets.
 - (2) Hosting websites and web applications.



- (3) Storing and sharing files and documents.
 - (4) Building and deploying software applications.
 - (5) Providing virtualized hardware resources.
- 16.** The primary advantage of IaaS is _____.
- (1) Easy scalability and flexibility.
 - (2) Lower costs compared to other cloud services.
 - (3) Pre-configured software development environments.
 - (4) Simplified management and administration.
 - (5) High level of control over the infrastructure.
- 17.** Mobile computing refers to _____.
- (1) Using a computer without a physical connection to a network.
 - (2) Accessing the internet via a mobile device or laptop.
 - (3) Running resource-intensive applications on mobile devices.
 - (4) Developing software applications for mobile devices.
 - (5) Remote management of computer systems.
- 18.** Which of the following is an example of a mobile communication technology?
- (1) Bluetooth
 - (2) Ethernet
 - (3) Wi-Fi
 - (4) Fiber optics
 - (5) Satellite communication
- 19.** What service of the internet allows users to share short messages and updates with others?
- (1) Email
 - (2) Social media
 - (3) File transfer protocol (FTP)
 - (4) Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)
 - (5) Domain Name System (DNS)
- 20.** The World Wide Web (WWW) was invented by:
- (1) Tim Berners-Lee
 - (2) Mark Zuckerberg
 - (3) Bill Gates
 - (4) Larry Page
 - (5) Steve Jobs
- 21.** In which decade did the World Wide Web (WWW) gain popularity?
- (1) 1960s
 - (2) 1970s
 - (3) 1980s
 - (4) 1990s
 - (5) 2000s
- 22.** What is the primary purpose of the World Wide Web (WWW)?
- (1) To facilitate email communication
 - (2) To enable online shopping
 - (3) To provide a platform for social media
 - (4) To share and access information on the internet
 - (5) To create virtual reality experiences
- 23.** Which of the following options is NOT a characteristic of information?
- (1) Meaningful and useful
 - (2) Processed and organized
 - (3) Subjective and opinion-based
 - (4) Timely and accurate
 - (5) Contextual and relevant

- 24.** In the context of cloud computing, which service model provides the highest level of control over the infrastructure?
- (1) SaaS
 - (2) IaaS
 - (3) PaaS
 - (4) DaaS
 - (5) FaaS
- 25.** Which of the following is a potential disadvantage of mobile computing?
- (1) Increased productivity and flexibility
 - (2) Limited battery life and processing power
 - (3) Enhanced communication and collaboration
 - (4) Higher data transfer speeds
 - (5) Improved location-based services
- 26.** What is the primary purpose of email communication on the internet?
- (1) Online shopping and transactions
 - (2) Social media engagement and networking
 - (3) File sharing and collaboration
 - (4) Sending and receiving electronic messages
 - (5) Accessing news and information
- 27.** Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of high-quality data?
- (1) Accuracy
 - (2) Relevance
 - (3) Consistency
 - (4) Quantity
 - (5) Understandability
- 28.** Which of the following statements accurately describes an advantage of cloud computing?
- (1) Cloud computing provides unlimited storage capacity.
 - (2) Cloud computing eliminates the need for internet connectivity.
 - (3) Cloud computing ensures complete data privacy and security.
 - (4) Cloud computing increases hardware dependency.
 - (5) All of the above
- 29.** Which of the following statements correctly represents a significant advantage of cloud computing?
- (1) Cloud computing guarantees 100% uptime with no possibility of service interruptions.
 - (2) Cloud computing eliminates the need for regular data backups and disaster recovery plans.
 - (3) Cloud computing allows for easy and seamless migration of applications between different cloud providers.
 - (4) Cloud computing eliminates the need for any security measures as it inherently provides a secure environment.
 - (5) All of the above
- 30.** What is the primary concern regarding data privacy in cloud computing?
- (1) Unauthorized access to sensitive data
 - (2) Insufficient network bandwidth
 - (3) Compatibility issues with legacy systems
 - (4) Inadequate cloud provider support
 - (5) All of the above
- 31.** Which type of cloud service provides virtualized computing resources over the internet?
- (1) Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
 - (2) Platform as a Service (PaaS)
 - (3) Software as a Service (SaaS)
 - (4) Function as a Service (FaaS)
 - (5) None of the above

- 32.** What is an advantage of using Platform as a Service (PaaS)?
- (1) Complete control over underlying infrastructure
 - (2) Easy scalability and automatic software updates
 - (3) Reduced dependency on internet connectivity
 - (4) Ability to customize and modify the operating system
 - (5) None of the above
- 33.** What is an advantage of using cloud computing?
- (1) Limited scalability
 - (2) High upfront costs
 - (3) Improved accessibility and flexibility
 - (4) Increased data security risks
 - (5) All of the above
- 34.** What is a key advantage of using Software as a Service (SaaS)?
- (1) Complete control over underlying infrastructure
 - (2) Easy scalability and automatic updates
 - (3) Reduced dependency on internet connectivity
 - (4) Customization of the operating system
 - (5) All of the above
- 35.** What is a disadvantage of using a public cloud?
- (1) Limited control over infrastructure
 - (2) Higher costs and complexity
 - (3) Enhanced data security
 - (4) Improved performance and scalability
 - (5) All of the above
- 36.** Which cloud computing type offers the highest level of data security and control?
- (1) Public cloud
 - (2) Private cloud
 - (3) Hybrid cloud
 - (4) Community cloud
 - (5) All of the above
- 37.** Sarah is a marketing manager who needs to access real-time sales data and customer insights to make critical business decisions. Which cloud computing service model would best suit Sarah's needs?
- (1) SaaS (Software as a Service)
 - (2) IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)
 - (3) PaaS (Platform as a Service)
 - (4) DaaS (Data as a Service)
 - (5) XaaS (Everything as a Service)
- 38.** John is a photographer who wants to store and back up his high-resolution images securely in the cloud. Which characteristic of cloud computing would be most beneficial for John in this situation?
- (1) Scalability
 - (2) Data Security
 - (3) Cost Efficiency
 - (4) Centralized Management
 - (5) Vendor Lock-in Prevention
- 39.** Which characteristic of valuable information ensures that the information is relevant and applicable to the specific task or decision at hand?
- (1) Accuracy
 - (2) Timeliness
 - (3) Relevance
 - (4) Completeness
 - (5) Consistency



40. A company is considering launching a new product in the market. The management team is presented with data on the potential market size, consumer preferences, and competitive analysis. Which characteristic of valuable information would be crucial in this scenario to ensure the data is free from errors or bias?

- (1) Accuracy
- (2) Reliability
- (3) Consistency
- (4) Uniqueness
- (5) Objectivity

1) Define data and 2 of its features.

2) Define information and 2 of its features.

3) What is the difference between data and information, and how do they relate to each other.

4) Choose the most appropriate answer from the list given below to fill in the blanks.

[Data, Information / Information, Data / Knowledge, Data / Low cost / Scalability / Mobile devices / Social media / Email / Ethernet / Wi-Fi / 1960s / 1970s / 1980s / 1990s / Physical storage / Virtualized hardware / A user interface / Lack of control]

- a) _____ is a raw and unprocessed representation of facts, while _____ is data with meaning and context.
- b) Scenario: Mary needs to quickly deploy a web application without worrying about managing the underlying infrastructure. She should use _____.



- c) The primary advantage of IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) is the _____ it offers, allowing users to scale resources as needed.
- d) Mobile computing enables users to access data and applications from anywhere, using _____.
- e) _____ is a service provided by the internet that allows users to send and receive electronic messages.
- f) Scenario: John is working from a coffee shop and needs to access his company's secure network. He connects to the internet using _____ technology.
- g) The history of the World Wide Web (WWW) dates back to the _____.
- h) SaaS (Software as a Service) provides _____ to software applications hosted on the cloud, making it accessible from any device with an internet connection.
- i) The primary disadvantage of PaaS (Platform as a Service) is the _____, which may limit certain customization options.
- j) Scenario: A company requires a cloud service to manage and analyze their large datasets efficiently. They should opt for _____.

5) Name the 3 models of cloud computing and 2 of their advantages and disadvantages.

- 6) Are the given statements true or false? If the statement is true write their **TRUE** or **FALSE** otherwise.
- a) a) One advantage of SaaS is that it eliminates the need for users to install and maintain software locally, as the applications are accessed through a web browser. _____
 - b) PaaS is primarily used by end-users to access and use software applications hosted in the cloud. _____
 - c) SaaS is typically paid for on a subscription basis, allowing users to pay for the software as they use it. _____



d) SaaS applications are generally accessible from any device with an internet connection and a web browser. _____

7) Draw the graph of Golden Rule of Information.

8) Name 3 disadvantages of cloud computing.

9) What is the difference of mobile communication and mobile computing.

10) Provide 5 services of the internet.

